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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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The Tuskegee Papers at the Library

PLUS: Gulf Crisis Touches LC

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: "Plant Diseases"; taken at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Greensboro, N.C., 1900; part of the exhibition "Daniel A. P. Murray: A Collector's Legacy," on view at the Library through March.

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Security Measures Strengthened

Gulf Crisis Touches the Library

The Library is taking additional security measures as a result of Gulf War tensions, but Tom Jones, chief of protective services, said LC has no information to suggest that the institution or any of its staff have been targeted for terrorist activity.

Library police have taken steps to provide what Jones calls "enhanced security" of the staff, and security is tighter to protect the collections in the stacks.

Winston Tabb, acting Deputy Librarian of Congress, said the Library Security Committee has been planning security measures since Librarian of Congress James H. Billington established the committee more than two years ago.

Since Jan. 18, the Library has required all staff members—including temporary employees and unpaid interns—to wear their LC identification cards at all times in all areas of the Library buildings.

"The staff has been very cooperative," Mr. Jones said.

Since Jan. 15, the Library has posted two officers at each building entrance—one to check identification and inspect incoming materials and the other to conduct regular exit checks. "We have instructed the police to inspect all materials, even those brought in by messengers and couriers, upon entrance to the Library buildings," Mr. Jones said.

The stacks, which house the Library's vast collections, also are more secure. As of Jan. 18, anyone in the stacks must display either staff ID cards or daily stack passes issued by reference librarians at the reference desk in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room in the Jefferson Building or at the main reference desk in the Social Science Reading Room on the fifth floor of the Adams building.

Main entrance, Madison Building: Since Jan. 15, LC police have checked all packages of entering non-Library persons. *Photo by James Glover*

"No stack pass is granted automatically, except to the staff and members of Congress or their staff," said General Reading Rooms Manager Victoria Hill. "Patrons who need to enter the stacks because they cannot locate their needed material in any other way receive authorization from a reference librarian. Persons authorized to enter the stacks are issued daily stack passes, which they must wear at all times while in the stacks and return to the reference desk at the end of the day."

"This is a permanent measure," said Ms. Hill, long an advocate of mandatory stack passes to try to stem the loss of materials.

The new system is working well, she said. "There's a little more work for the staff, but the system is pretty simple. We've had positive response from researchers."

Renovation plans tentatively call for the installation of magnetic locks on approximately 75 doors to the collections in the Jefferson and Adams buildings. These would open automatically in case of fire or the police could open them from an electronic control center in event of some other emergency. Stack access through another 25 or so doors would be controlled electronically by devices that would admit only persons with the proper identification, such as a special card.

"The Architect of the Capitol has indicated such a system could possibly be ready by this summer," Mr. Jones said.

Top LC managers are considering additional security measures but have declined to discuss them before decisions are made.

Those planning security measures must balance several interests: the need to protect the staff without infringing on their rights; the need to keep some information confidential, such as congressional requests and who uses the collections; the need to allow the public open access to information; the need to protect the collections from theft and vandalism without locking them up; and the need to preserve priceless historical records while making them accessible.

—*Gail Fineberg*

LC's Middle East Specialists:

Answering the Call for Information

The Persian Gulf War has made the services of the Library's Middle East specialists even more crucial than before to LC's constituents.

Photos by Alex Pohl

"Iranians want to see Iraq punished" for its aggression against Kuwait as well as its eight-year war with Iran. But among the intellectuals, there is the realization that "if Iraq is gone, there will be a power vacuum created" among Arab nations.

—Ibrahim Pourhadi

The specialists in the Near East Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division have been especially busy fielding calls from the media as well as government. For example, George N. Atiyeh, the section's head, has answered White House queries, and has appeared on the Cable News Network.

ABC News has enlisted the section's services as well.

According to area specialist Ibrahim V. Pourhadi, there has been a noticeable increase in researchers to the section in the past month who are interested in doing research on such topics as the society, economy and culture of Kuwait and Iraq. There have also been "quite a few calls" for maps of the war region. (Because of interest in the Gulf, the Geography and Map Division mounted a display of maps of Iraq, the Middle East and Saudi Arabia in the division foyer in the Madison Building; story on page 39.)

One of Mr. Pourhadi's area specialties is Iran. He said that Iranian military officers have been asking him questions about the war and its ramifications. According to Mr. Pourhadi, there are two schools of thought regarding Iraq:

"In general, Iranians want to see Iraq punished" for its aggression against Kuwait as well as its eight-year war against Iran. But among the intellectuals, there is the realization that "if Iraq is gone, there will be a power vacuum created" among Arab nations.

In another part of the Library, the Congressional Research Service's Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division published its first daily Situation Report Jan. 15, a double-sided, one-page synthesis of news items about the Persian Gulf. Compiled by 22 CRS Persian Gulf Task Force members by 9:15 a.m. each day, the report is edited by Mark M. Lowenthal, senior specialist, U.S. Foreign Policy. By 11 a.m., the report is loaded into issue brief files on an on-line data base available to members of Congress and their staffs.

"Congress, like the rest of us, suffers from too much information, not too little," Mr. Lowenthal said. "Our goal is to distill what we think is pertinent and weed out extraneous information."

"We were intensely busy," said Charlotte Preece, assistant chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division. The division fielded 68 calls—triple the number on an average day—from the Inquiry Section that directly services Congress, she said. Another 130 calls came directly to the division from congressional offices.

"We have had no official word" regarding an embargo that is preventing LC from getting publications from Iraq and Kuwait. The Library has been unsuccessful in its efforts to secure a license to continue acquisitions from the two countries.

—John Kominski

Staffers hoping to catch up on their work over the weekend instead responded to Gulf-related questions throughout the Jan. 19–20 weekend.

The division draws on the expertise of 55 analysts, as well as other CRS area specialists, on topics ranging from defense and diplomacy to energy policy.

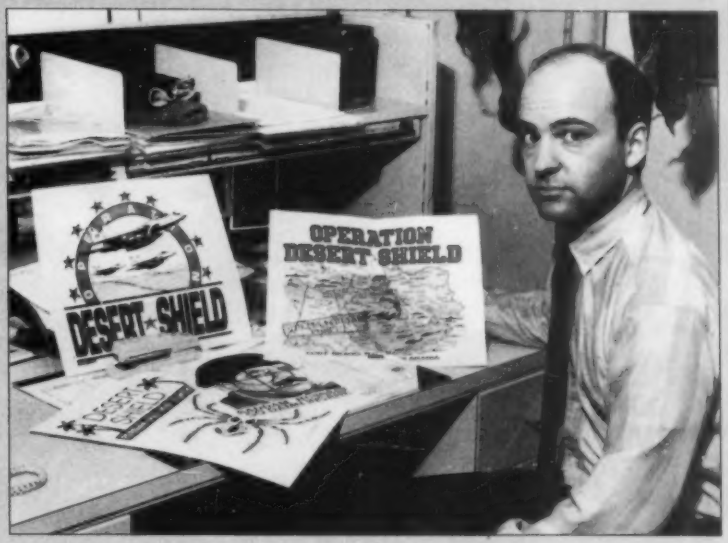
Members of Congress, university graduate students and other researchers curious about the history, culture, economics and foreign relations of Iraq and Kuwait also have busied the Near East Section. "We have been translating large portions

Gulf War Affects Copyright Office

In the Copyright Office, some of the artwork received at the Library for registration these days portrays Gulf themes. The artistic compositions, ranging from T-shirt designs and greeting cards to campaign medals and banners, vary also in content, from puns of the "So Damn Insane" and "What's Your Bag Dad" variety to cartoons and ugly caricatures of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to the more visionary and commemorative.

The motivations of the artists seem to be mixed, from the patriotic to the xenophobic, but the emphasis is on the concept: Getting there first and making a fortune.

But this is not the basis of copyright protection, as some soon learn: a mere typographic pun design, without original artwork, would not qualify for copyright registration or protection, since typography and condensed little slogans—just in themselves and however witty—are ineligible for protection under the copyright law. Ditto for a claim for a "cartoon character" or artwork culled from earlier sources. It is only in one's own originality that a copyright claim may be secured in the first place.



Bill Briganti, visual arts copyright examiner, shows some of the latest Gulf-related artistic submissions. *Photo by Alex Pohl*

However, this does not mean that a particular design, whether copyrightable or not, will not take the public's fancy anyway and make some money for the originator. And so it goes, while mail receipts continue to reflect world events, in ways most noble or distorted, and for any number of reasons and motivations. —*John J. Wayne*

of newspaper articles from all over the Arab world and important documents for Congress and its committees," said Mr. Pourhadi.

Although Kuwaiti newspapers have been unavailable for the past five weeks, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service operated by the U.S. Joint Publication Research Service in Virginia has monitored and translated Mideast radio and television reports and prepared daily synopses, Mr. Pourhadi said.

John Kominski, the Library's general counsel, said the Library has been unsuccessful in its five-month effort to secure a license to continue acquisitions of books and magazines from Kuwait and Iraq (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Nov. 5, 1990).

"We have had no official word from the Foreign Assets Control Office of the Treasury or the State Department," Mr. Kominski said. The license would provide an exemption from a trade embargo with the two countries, which bars the import and export of publications.

"The embargo has cut us off from Iraq entirely, but materials from the Kuwaiti government in exile [in Cairo] are coming to us regularly," said Michael Albin, chief of the Order Division.

On Jan. 11, for the first time since World War II, the Defense Department activated a civilian blood program, calling for 375 units of blood at the time and then for 1,000 units a week during hostilities, according to Jill Burnett, a public affairs specialist with the American Red Cross.

But as of press time, Jan. 24, Kathy Szymanski of the Red Cross Blood Services Office said that due to the "large response from the public" on blood donations, "we are soon approaching a level of oversupply. So we are asking people to wait before making an appointment to give blood. But we do not want to cancel drives like those [already scheduled] at the Library of Congress." (A Red Cross Bloodmobile was scheduled to come to LC Feb. 7–8.)

—*Gail Fineberg, Guy Lamolinara, Sebastian LoCurto and David Turner*

The Library During Wartime:
World War II

The Library staff is currently doing its bit to support the U.S. effort in the Gulf. During the Second World War, the official, as well as the voluntary, efforts by the Library and its staff in supporting U.S. war efforts were vast and varied.

Beginning with the official memorials: the Great Hall honor roll of staff members who died in the war and the Copyright Office flag of those who served on active duty. These, in addition to the LC *Information Bulletins*, *Copyright Service Bulletins*, and the other departmental *Service Bulletins* of the era attest to staff support far "beyond the call of duty."

After initial efforts by the Library to safekeep such treasures as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution (both are now at the National Archives), the Gutenberg Bible and other irreplaceable items by shipping them to Fort Knox, Ky., antiaircraft guns and gunners were installed to defend the Library buildings themselves (today's Jefferson and Adams buildings), and hours of public access were cut.

Terms like "air raid," "air raid warden," "savings bonds" and "U.S.O." became basic language and a way of life for the Library's staff (some 1,600 at the time) as LC itself was placed on a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week "air raid watch."

Officially the Library was entrusted to provide information for strategic decisions. A host of war-support units thus began here. The LC Committee on Defense Information advised on improving public information on defense measures, while the Division of Special Information analyzed data on national security. The Wartime Communications Division prepared reports for other U.S. agencies and trained Justice Department staff in communications analysis.

The Office of Facts and Figures (a part of the Emergency Management Office but funded by a Rockefeller grant and housed at LC until 1942) advised on programs to simplify understanding of the status and progress of the war effort and assisted the "This Is War" radio series on matters of fact and policy. (In 1942, OFF relocated, as a part of the U.S. Intelligence Bureau.)

"We know that the thoughts and dreams of our boys overseas are of their loved ones at home, their mothers, wives and sweethearts." A cartoon image from the pages of the *Copyright Bulletin*, 1944.

With a 24-hour teletype, the Defense Section in Legislative Reference provided research, translations and abstracts for war agencies, while the Radio Research Project provided public opinion in reaction to wartime broadcasts. A special "war collection" of foreign publications and documents, available only to official agencies, and a "civilian defense collection" of materials was established, with both collections housed in the Annex (today's Adams Building).

Study rooms were allocated largely for war researchers, and processing for war-related books was expedited so that the resulting LC cards could be used as soon as possible by other libraries. Even a special collection of "invasion books" describing war locales was begun for use by relatives of servicemen.

LC staff attended classes on air raid precautions and chemical weapons. The Annex, which had thicker walls and fewer windows than the Jefferson Building, was deemed the official "air raid shelter." Air raid drills were part of the daily life-style, and "blackouts"—scheduled and unscheduled—began citywide (an "unscheduled" one

Geography and Map Responds to Interest in the Gulf Region

Because of heightened interest in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East, the Library's Geography and Map Division has mounted a small display of maps of the region in the foyer of the division's reading room.

Four of the maps are for general reference, produced by the Central Intelligence Agency; two were just published this month by the National Geographic Society (NGS); and the last is a recent Rand McNally map.

One of the CIA maps shows the entire Middle East area, including sources of oil and gas. The others are general reference maps focusing on particular countries: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates on one; Iraq and Saudi Arabia on two others.

The two National Geographic maps, which are actually printed back-to-back, also appear as an insert map in the February issue of the society's magazine. One side is a general reference map of the Middle East; the other, entitled "States in Turmoil: The Middle East," gives a concise summary of historical conditions behind the current crisis, along with data on population, gross national product, oil reserves, and troops, tank and combat aircraft numbers for each Middle East country.

The NGS donated 50,000 copies of the map in a plastic-coated version (which is the one that is on display) to the U.S. military for use in the Desert Storm campaign.

The Library has over 4 million maps, the largest collection in the world. A portion of one of its maps, detailing Kuwait and its surroundings, is on pages 42–43.

According to Ronald Grim, head of the Geography and Map Reading Room, the display may be modified and updated as events unfold and new maps are received by the division.

–Helen Dalrymple

even brought an LC concert to a halt in August 1942).

The American Red Cross scheduled first aid courses and blood donor drives, formed "knitting and sewing" and "surgical dressing" units here and sponsored the initial "War Fund" campaign. This program later became the Defense Bonds Club. "$1 each payday" was the motto, while the war bond campaign rapidly refined itself (just in 1942) from "saving pennies" to credit union "defense bonds and savings stamps" and ultimately to a "war bond payroll deduction."

The Red Cross Canteen Corps and the U.S.O. gave LC's female staffers the chance to meet and socialize with visiting servicemen, and staffers were urged to correspond with servicemen overseas. In the Capitol Hill neighborhood, residents of the Methodist Building apartments sought the Library's assistance in providing coffee and snacks to soldiers manning the antiaircraft guns around the LC buildings.

According to the LC *Information Bulletin:* "One of the soldiers who called at the Methodist Building to pick up the food remarked that he expected to be married soon. The woman invited him to use her apartment for the wedding ceremony. He did."

Wartime book drive contributions by the Library and staff provided shipments around the world–to Allied war prisoners, to prisoners in German and Japanese war camps and even to Latin America. Some 30 "medical libraries" were also shipped to prisoners of war in 1942, the same year in which the LC staff "Victory Book Drive" collected 5,000 volumes to be sent abroad. Staffers also gave to the United China Relief and the Russian War Relief campaigns.

Scrap drives netted rubber, iron, steel, bronze, copper and later, even used "cotton typewriter ribbons" were asked for, attesting to the scarcity of just about everything. ("Wartime Tips" on the conservation of office supplies, including typewriter ribbons and the rubber in old rubber stamps, were widely featured in LC publications.)

Such scarcities included LC personnel, with many called to the armed services, and others leaving to join Red Cross units in such far-flung locales as Australia and North Africa. Thus the *Information Bulletin* began a column on "War Notes," and the Copyright Office and other departments began their *Service Bulletins,* to be mailed abroad. The publications listed LC personnel stationed in the United States as well as the world over–Trinidad and North Africa, Egypt, Europe and the South Pacific. (The chatty, informal *Copyright Bulletin* featured cartoons, poetry and personal messages to and from LC staffers in the military, and it seems, from their remarks, to have been deeply appreciated by everyone concerned.

The *Information Bulletin* had reports on the following LC staffers, among others, in the military:

☐ The July 10, 1942, issue told of the departure of Reading Rooms Superintendent Willard Webb, who was later to distinguish himself both in military service and at LC, for Command and General Staff training at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

☐ The Walker brothers from Texas: Burnis and Jimmie, entered the military–Burnis, the LC Employee Relations Officer, went to the

(Cont. on p. 40)

Willard Webb, who retired from LC in 1961 as chief of the Stack and Reader Division, also was a brigadier general in the Army Reserve. He entered the military as a lieutenant during World War II, and by the time of his retirement from the Library he had distinguished himself as an author and sculptor.

World War II *(Cont. from p. 39)*

Navy in the Atlantic, and Jimmie, from Copyright, to the Army in the Pacific.

☐ Dr. Thomas L. Yuan, director of the National Library in China and a former Chinese book cataloger at the Library, is reported to have again eluded the Japanese forces, escaping to Shanghai, Hong Kong and then to Chungking.

☐ Miss Man-Kuei Li, formerly of the LC Asiatic Division biographical project, is reported working for Mme. Chiang Kai-shek as "acting head of the editorial office of the Women's Cultural Unit."

The personnel crunch during World War II created backlogs still in evidence today, but this did not impair the diversity of wartime projects: the vesting of foreign copyrights by the U.S. Justice Department's Alien Property Custodian; the microfilming of Vichy French law; the compilation of war bibliographies; studies and translations of German, Austrian and Swiss journals on air raid protection; German-language classes; even a lecture on Japanese government.

A two-man unit was formed to name new "Liberty Ships" after prominent Americans. This was a great success, with personnel overseas reporting their sightings of some of the ships named at LC, and the naming-unit completing at one point some 950 biographies to support the candidates for this naval christening.

Of no less interest are the Library's cultural activities at the time. A "Song for the Royal Norwegian Air Force," penned by Dr. Sigmund Skard, the Library's Scandinavian consultant, was performed by the LC Choral Society and recorded by the LC recording lab. The famous director Frank Capra (a major at the time) and six other prominent members of the Hollywood screen colony were installed in LC study rooms "to devote their talents to the war effort," the *Information Bulletin* reported.

Wartime lecturers included actor Jean Hersholt and German author Thomas Mann (who was also an LC consultant in the early years of the war). Poet Alan Seeger's manuscript of his World War I collection *Last Poems, 1916,* were presented to the Library in 1942.

LC exhibitions also took a wartime slant, with "Military Colleges," "Women in the War," "Cartoons as War Propaganda" and "War Information."

There were also "Original Drawings for U.S.O. Song Slides" (which later toured the country), "Shoulder to Shoulder" (wartime cooperation between the United States and Mexico) and "Books Under Fire" (books and photos of libraries and book centers damaged in war).

Veterans returning to Library employment after the war were pleased to discover that they had been promoted, *in absentia,* and by law, and some later enjoyed careers of great distinction. —*John J. Wayne*

NEXT: LC during the Korean War.

Barbara Bush accepted an award at LC for her efforts in promoting literacy. She used an African carved cane to help her walk after her sledding accident. *Photos by Reid Baker*

Barbara Bush Receives NCLIS Award at the Library
'Lifetime Reader' Campaign Opens

"This is a coming-out party for Barbara Bush," Elinor H. Swaim said Jan. 23 at the Library in introducing the first lady.

Mrs. Swaim, chairman of the 20th Anniversary Committee of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), was referring to the Jan. 13 sledding accident in which Mrs. Bush had suffered a broken leg.

Mrs. Bush, free of any sign of the recent accident, smilingly accepted the NCLIS 20th Anniversary Award for her tireless work in support of literacy.

"It is not true to say we have only one life to live; if we read, we can live many lives," she told some 200 librarians, library supporters and information specialists assembled in the Montpelier Room. "Libraries are treasures of our future and of our democracy," she added.

Mrs. Bush concluded by saying that "we need wisdom as well as strength. . . . Thank you and God bless you, and God bless the United States of America."

Her remarks were met by enthusiastic applause.

Opened by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and NCLIS Chairman Charles E. Reid, the program celebrated the 20th anniversary of NCLIS and kicked off the Library of Congress Center for the Book's "Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaign. Mrs. Bush is honorary chair of "The Year of the Lifetime Reader," the Library's most ambitious reading promotion campaign ever. The yearlong program makes use of all media to support reading and literacy projects for all age groups across the country.

At the reception were (from left) Peter Young, NCLIS executive director, and his wife, Mary; John Cole, director of the Center for the Book; and Charles Reid, NCLIS chairman.

NCLIS awards, presented annually to individuals or organizations for outstanding programs to improve and promote library and information services, were also given to the Atlantic Coast Conference for TV spots of athletes promoting reading; the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. for their "Right to Read" program; and to Richard Torbert of Philadelphia, originator of the Library Compact, which encourages petitions signed by citizens expressing support for libraries.

Special mention was also made of the corporate support to literacy programs by the *Reader's Digest* and Pizza Hut.

The Library of Congress established the Center for the Book in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries.

The commission is an independent executive branch agency created in 1970. It is charged with advising the president and Congress on policy issues relating to library and information services.

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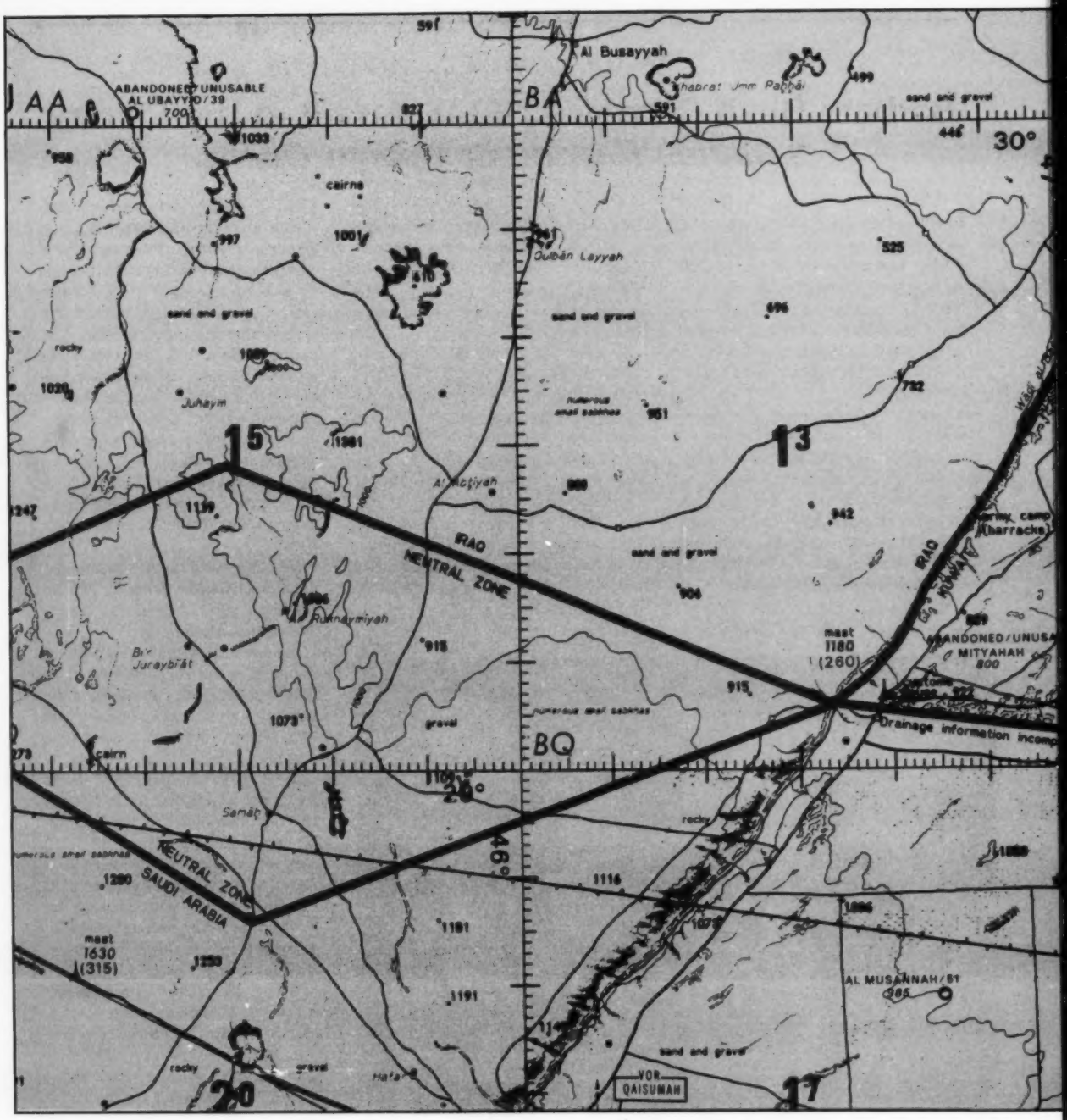
Highlights of NCLIS' 20-year history include the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) and the upcoming July 1991 WHCLIS II, a 1989 symposium on Information Literacy and Education for the 21st Century and the adoption last year of the Principles of Public Information, which affirmed that public information is information owned by the people and held in trust by the government.



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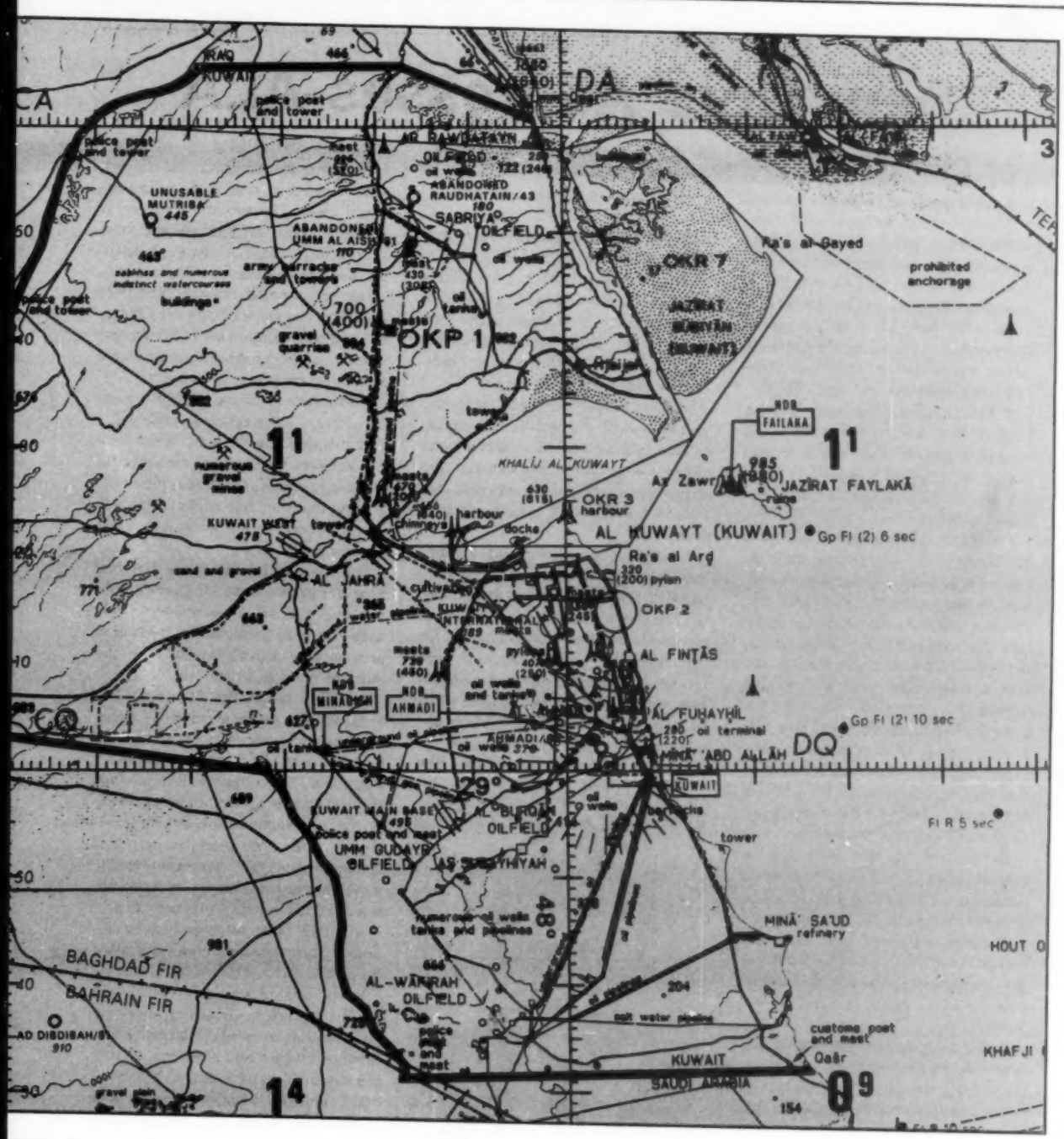

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om LC Geography and Map Division

Sen. Gore Addresses ALA

"Kids who read succeed." ALA President Richard Dougherty's statement on the importance of children's literacy provided the focus for speeches by Sen. Albert Gore Jr. and Katherine Haycock, executive vice president of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), at the ALA President's Program in Chicago Jan. 13.

In 1988 Sen. Gore, a Tennessee Democrat, introduced legislation to establish a nationwide network of fiber-optic data highways and digital libraries that Mr. Dougherty referred to as a kind of "highway of the mind." The senator suggested that access to and use of information will be the "new coinage" in the emerging information-based society.

The library community, according to Mr. Dougherty, has a major stake in influencing and developing policy to ensure broad access to this network. Pressing questions that challenge librarians are: Who will have access to the network? Who will pay for the network and access? Who will govern the network?

At the beginning of Sen. Gore's remarks, a group of ALA members were protesting the congressional resolution that authorized President Bush to use force in the Persian Gulf in carrying out the United Nations resolutions.

The senator took time to explain his vote in favor of the resolution while flanked on both sides of the podium by protesters bearing signs. The day before, in a written statement, Sen. Gore said he had voted yes because he felt that if the sanctions did not work, the alternatives would be "larger, greater and more costly."

Then, speaking on the future of education in the United States, the senator said that the nation's success would depend on how well it educates its children and copes with the increasing amounts of information available, particularly information stored digitally. The nation must speak of an "information infrastructure," he said, when discussing the national infrastructure that has traditionally included the more familiar highways and bridges, waterways and telephone lines.

The "current information policy," Sen. Gore said, is similar to the agricultural policy in America a few years ago. Vast amounts of grain were stored in silos and allowed to rot while millions of people starved. Now, he said, there are "data silos" in America where vast amounts of data are electronically stored yet out of reach to people "hungry for information they need."

Turning to his vision of an "information highway," the senator noted that, while existing electronic data networks connect large computing facilities and supercomputers, these networks are becoming overloaded, causing "graphic jams."

There is a need to build a high-capacity, high-speed fiber-optic network on which vast amounts of information can be carried. His legislation would create "interstate highways for information," which he said will relieve the current network congestion, offer better access to digital information and "empower citizens in the same way that the library empowers citizens," by helping them find the information they need.

"I envision a future in which a child can come home from school and gain access to the library."
—Sen. Albert Gore Jr.

Furthermore, he described the service to children that such a network could offer. "I envision a future in which a child can come home from school and instead of playing Nintendo, use a device very similar to a Nintendo machine, if not the Nintendo machine, to gain access to the Library of Congress, or more likely, the library nearby, where programs are available to further empower that child."

He told the audience that the American Library Association has taken the lead in spreading the word about why the network needs to be created and what future this initiative represents, adding that the "role of librarians will be redefined" in the new networked environment.

Sen. Gore told the librarians that they have a "key role in deciding whether or not this network is established." He urged them to help pass his legislation and become actively involved in the support of such a network.

Ms. Haycock of the Children's Defense Fund, a national children's rights advocacy organization, agreed with Sen. Gore on the importance of early education. In addition to the need for improvements in education, especially for minority and low-income children, she specified two other imperatives: (1) the American family, in whatever form, must be strengthened. People must be prepared to parent; and (2) basic needs for health care, shelter, nutrition and child care must be met.

In the United States, she said, one in five children lives in poverty. America has the world's largest gross national product and is second in GNP per capita. Yet, according to Ms. Haycock, the United States does not rank in the "top 10 in any indicators for treatment of children."

She asked the librarians to take advantage of the opportunity they have for "opening up a child's mind before it is forever closed."

—William E. Moen

Educating African-Americans:

The Tuskegee Papers in LC's Manuscript Division

by Debra Newman Ham

Each year the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, an organization founded in 1915 by "the father of black history," Carter Godwin Woodson, establishes a theme for African-American History Month.

And many of the Library's holdings directly relate to this year's theme of "Educating America: Black Universities and Colleges—Strengths and Crises."

The Manuscript Division, for example, holds papers of the first three presidents of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, one of the nation's foremost historically black colleges.

For more than 40 years the Library has housed the papers of Booker T. Washington, the founder in 1881 and first president of Tuskegee. That year the Alabama Legislature appropriated money for the establishment of a training school for black teachers and selected Washington as its first principal. Washington's educational goals for blacks and his management style attracted a great deal of attention, enabling him to earn a national reputation for both himself and Tuskegee, especially in the 20 years before his death in 1915. He consulted with congressmen, and state and local officials, and became a respected and powerful, though somewhat controversial, spokesman for the black community.

Almost 30 years after Washington's death, E. Franklin Frazier, a Howard University sociology professor, urged Tuskegee officials to donate Washington's papers to the Library. Few are aware that Frazier, the author of such well-known works as *Black Bourgeoisie* (1957), *The Negro Church in America* (1964) and *The Negro Family in the United States* (1966) served for one year as a "resident fellow for Negro studies" at the Library from 1942 to 1943 and continued to be affiliated with the Library as a consultant in black studies until 1966.

His most important contribution during his year in residence was the acquisition of the Washington papers. Frazier traveled to Tuskegee to talk with the school's president, Frederick Douglass Patterson, about making the Library the permanent home for the collection. Patterson, concerned about the proper preservation of the papers, offered more than 180,000 items to the Library. Frazier was as eager to bring them into the Library as the Library was to acquire them. In his 1943 annual report, Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish wrote about Frazier's accomplishment:

"Dr. Frazier has accomplished much-needed work in the increase of the collections in his field of interest. His achievement is best expressed by his success in securing for the Library the great collection of Booker T. Washington Papers. . . . We are indebted to Dr. Frazier and President Patterson . . . for their part in arranging the transfer of this

(Cont. on p. 46)

Booker T. Washington, whose papers at LC are "perhaps the richest and most important single source of information" on the history of blacks in the United States during the Progressive Era.

Tuskegee *(Cont. from p. 45)*
magnificent scholarly resource to the safest possible custody at a place where scholars may have easy access to it."

Frazier called the collection "perhaps the richest and most important single source of information" on the history of blacks in the United States during the Progressive Era.

In 1988 Frederick Douglass Patterson Jr., the son of the third president of Tuskegee, Frederick Douglass Patterson Sr., and also grandson of its second president, Robert Russa Moton, donated the personal papers of both of these forebears to the Manuscript Division, providing LC with a chronicle of three generations' involvement with the Alabama school.

Patterson and his mother, Catherine, said they felt that materials of such "historical significance should be made available to researchers." Patterson said he "wanted the papers to go somewhere where they would be properly preserved and protected" because they addressed so many of the economic and social problems and achievements of black Americans.

Robert Russa Moton, born in 1867 in Amelia County, Va., the only child of former slaves Booker and Emily (Brown) Moton, was able to trace his maternal lineage to a Mandingo prince. Moton was reared conscientiously by parents who desired to provide him with a quality education. As a young man he was admired by young and old alike for his intelligence and leadership abilities. He was active in the church and was almost lured into politics by friends who suggested he lie about his age to prove his eligibility to run for public office. His mother intervened, however, and instead of becoming a candidate for the state legislature, in 1885 Moton went to Hampton Institute, a vocational school for blacks and Indians, and Booker T. Washington's alma mater.

Moton doing that what he liked best. Of his life, he said, "I do not know of any work that offers larger returns than the privilege to work with people of our own race in cooperation with men and women of other races in the solution of human problems."

Although Moton failed Hampton's entrance examination, some of the teachers thought he had potential, so they provided him with work and allowed him to attend evening classes. Within a year he was able to begin his day courses and soon impressed the faculty with his character and intellectual abilities. Moton gravitated both to teaching and law but was finally convinced to stay at Hampton after graduating in 1890 to become the commander in charge of disciplining of cadets, a position "Major Moton" held for 25 years.

He worked directly with students and also accompanied Hampton's president on fundraising tours. These tours sometimes brought him into contact with Booker T. Washington, and the two occasionally collaborated on fundraising efforts and became allies in some political endeavors.

In Booker T. Washington's *My Larger Education,* he discussed meeting Moton at Hampton and the subsequent development of their friendship and working relationship. Washington said Moton was "the kind of man whose company . . . I never tire of. . . . Although he has little schooling outside of what he was able to get at Hampton Institute, Major Moton is one of the best-read men and one of the most interesting men to talk with I have ever met."

Upon Washington's death, Moton was chosen as his successor as president of Tuskegee. Under Moton's able leadership Tuskegee developed from a vocational and agricultural high school to a fully accredited

collegiate and professional institution encompassing the agricultural and mechanical arts, skilled trades, home economics, natural sciences, applied research in agricultural chemistry, health sciences, community service extension, teacher training and liberal arts. He nearly quadrupled the school's endowment.

In 1935, after 20 years of service at Tuskegee, he retired to his home on the York River in Capahosic, Va., where he died five years later. He was survived by his wife, Jennie Dee Booth Moton, and their five children—three girls and two boys. The collection of Moton papers received by the Manuscript Division includes a number of printed biographical materials relating to his life and work including his autobiography, *Finding a Way Out* (New York, 1920), and his volume *What the Negro Thinks* (New York, 1929). Most of his correspondence is from his retirement period at Capahosic.

A Gloucester, Va., newspaper, *Glo-Quips*, of Dec. 10, 1969, provided information about Moton's goals for his last years:

Moton said "he was not surrendering his interest in Tuskegee Institute. He hoped to devote a large part of his time to continued efforts in behalf of the school, besides doing a great deal of writing. . . ."

Some of the materials relating to the many boards and committees on which he served date to the 1920s.

Assessing Moton's life and work at Tuskegee, journalist Claude A. Barnett called him a "Southern statesman," who had the "rare ability of intuitively sensing the fitness of things. . . . Astute, a student of human nature, with a great fund of common sense to temper his idealism, he was sought by men in high places who had quickly learned to trust his judgement."

Moton was a member of the board of the National Negro Business League, the National Urban League and several black-owned banks. There are printed materials relating to his investigation of the condition of black troops in France during World War I, the establishment of the Tuskegee veterans' hospital in 1923, and the distribution of relief supplies and funds to Mississippi blacks after the flood in 1927.

In his autobiography Moton summarized his life, saying, "I do not know of any work that offers larger returns or more satisfactory results . . . than the privilege . . . to work with the people of our own race in cooperation with men and women of other races in the solution of human problems."

There are also a number of correspondence files belonging to his wife, Jennie Dee Booth Moton, who worked as the director of women at Tuskegee, as an official with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the 1930s and as the president of the National Association of Colored Women's clubs from 1937 to 1941.

In a eulogy, educator Charlotte Hawkins Brown wrote that Jennie Moton was a hard worker who "drove herself constantly, and evinced at all times, a vital concern in the welfare of the Negro people," and "rivaled Dr. Moton in her dedication to interracial harmony and her belief in American democracy."

The Moton Family Papers, which now total more than 4,000 items,

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Patterson kicks off first United Negro College Fund Campaign, 1944, flanked by John Rockefeller (left) and Walter Hoving, first UNCF national campaign chairman. Of Tuskegee, Patterson said, it "should not try to mimic Harvard, but should develop an expertise of the problems of its people in its own right."

Tuskegee *(Cont. from p. 47)*
contain correspondence, publications and a variety of photographs of Moton's Hampton and Tuskegee years, and include autographed portraits of Presidents Harding through Franklin Roosevelt.

Frederick Douglass Patterson Sr., Moton's successor, who married Moton's daughter Catharine soon after he was inaugurated as president of Tuskegee, edited a volume about Moton's life, *Moton of Hampton and Tuskegee* (Chapel Hill, 1956). He also served as president and, subsequently, as chairman of the board of directors of the Robert Russa Moton Memorial Institute, founded in 1958 to assist in the funding and program development of black institutions of higher education. The institute maintained offices in New York and Washington and a conference center at Moton's home in Capahosic. The latter became an informal museum for Moton memorabilia and was an archives for his papers before preservation concerns prompted their donation to the Library of Congress.

The papers assess many aspects of "more than fifty years of service" Moton gave to Hampton and Tuskegee and demonstrate both the difficulties and benefits of working in Booker T. Washington's shadow.

Patterson, an interesting figure in his own right, was born in 1901 in the Anacostia neighborhood of Washington and named after the famous civil rights advocate, Frederick Douglass. He began his college education at Prairie View State College in Texas but received his doctorate in veterinary medicine at Iowa State College in 1923, his master of science at the same school in 1927 and his doctor of philosophy at Cornell University in 1932. His teaching career began in 1923 at Virginia State College in Petersburg, where he served five years, the last two as director of agriculture.

He came to Tuskegee in 1928 to head the veterinary division. He was then promoted to the director of the School of Agriculture. In 1935 he accepted the presidency of Tuskegee. He kept several folders of congratulatory letters and clippings that he received when his presidency was announced.

Patterson's philosophy of education at Tuskegee was that it "should not try to mimic Harvard, Cornell, Michigan or other universities, but it should develop an expertise of the problems of its people in its own right. . . . Tuskegee Institute's central theme is education for life. . . ."

During Patterson's tenure, he founded the schools of veterinary medicine and engineering and initiated graduate instruction in agriculture, home economics and education.

Patterson wrote to President Eisenhower urging him to take a stand on school desegregation: "An immediate, strong positive endorsement by the President of the desegregation decision as being consistent with American ideals of fair play" would strengthen "the hand of those willing to openly counsel compliance."

A 1974 report on the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee indicated that "in the beginning, Veterinary Medicine was considered an art which treated diseases of animals. Today, the profession of veterinary medicine extends into a wide variety of health-related activities in the medical field. It is the branch of medical science that deals with the health and well-being of all animals, especially those which have been domesticated."

The result of the growth of this school and other programs under his leadership, Patterson felt, was the ability "to graduate well-balanced individuals who . . . would realize the importance of technical training to economic security."

In 1943 the United Negro College Fund (UNCF) was born when Patterson convened a meeting of the presidents of 27 black colleges to consider ways of uniting their solicitation efforts.

Black and white educators and benefactors met to discuss methods for raising funds for a pool of institutions for higher education serving black youths. "In forming the College Fund," Patterson said, "the member institutions decided that, instead of competing with each other for the same funds, the best thing to do was cooperate."

In 1944, UNCF raised $750,000; several decades later it was raising millions of dollars annually. Today, the UNCF is well known for its television promotions featuring the slogan "A mind is a terrible thing to waste."

About the same time, Tuskegee agreed to provide a training ground for black pilots in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II. Although there is some mention of the flight school in Patterson's files, more useful files are in the Library's Noel F. Parrish papers. Patterson wrote to Parrish on Sept. 14, 1946:

"In my opinion, all who have had anything to do with the development and direction of the Tuskegee Army Air Field and the Army flying training program for Negroes in this area have just cause for feeling proud. . . . The development had to take place in a period of emergency and of interracial confusion. It could easily have watered down into a mere gesture instead of the successful program of training it actually became."

Patterson congratulated Parrish for his "untiring efforts." An earlier letter from Parrish to Patterson indicates that the black airmen had encountered "a lack of sympathy and understanding" in the formation of the corps. Parrish, commander of the Tuskegee air base during the war, collected newsletters, photo-

graphs, clippings and some correspondence which document Patterson's role.

In 1953 Patterson resigned his Tuskegee presidency to become educational director and later president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The fund was committed under its charter to "the erection and improvement of tenement house dwellings in the city of New York for the poor families of that city. . . and for the education of Negroes both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians, and needy and deserving white students."

The fund, which still exists, develops educational programming but no longer makes grants.

Because of his work at the fund, Patterson made several trips to Africa to study educational systems. In 1953, as a member of the International Bank Mission to Nigeria, he kept a handwritten journal of the trip and wrote a "Preliminary Report on Education in Nigeria," a mimeographed copy (67 pp.) of which is included in his papers.

In the journal he wrote, "Today Nigeria has some good schools with one million children attending them. In 1920-21 the P.S.F. [Phelps-Stokes-Fund] formed 336 government and assisted schools. The most highly complex and differentiated society cannot survive unless it trains its children. . . ."

In 1954 Patterson advised the Liberian government in drafting legislation to establish a system of higher education in that nation. He kept a file of correspondence, reports and photographs relating to education in Africa. Patterson stated:

"Liberia will be farsighted, therefore, if in its planning . . . it makes sure first of the established quality of educational programs at its leading institutions."

Patterson maintained an active interest in Tuskegee and other black educational institutions during his life. He was heavily involved in the 1977 program to induct George Washington Carver into the New York Hall of Fame. Patterson had served as the executor of Carver's estate and collected biographical information about the famous Tuskegee botanist. In his speech prepared for the Hall of Fame (which he also read at a ceremony naming a building in Carver's honor at Iowa State in 1970), Patterson gives his impression of Carver's personality and his capacity for work.

For example, in the speech he said, "Though highly scientific in his research, he [Carver] preferred to express in terms of divine revelation the results obtained from the constant exploration of nature with its storehouse of treasure in the form of hundreds of useful products from peanuts, sweet potatoes . . . and an infinite variety of organic material and minerals. . . ."

Patterson's collection, consisting of about 35,500 items, contains correspondence with individuals, college officials, foundations, and government officials. He maintained an extensive file relating to affairs at Tuskegee, including its board of trustees (of which he was a member) the Carver Research Foundation, the School of Veterinary Medicine, annual memorial services for Washington and Moton and publications relating to the school.

He also corresponded frequently with the Institute's fourth president, Luther H. Foster, and contributed regularly to the institution.

One of Patterson's most interesting files is a collection of speeches, speech notes, letters, clippings and telegrams kept in numbered envelopes. The subjects in the file are quite varied. For example, one address on the "Economic Progress of Negroes" was delivered at the Educational Institute on Race Relations in Birmingham, Ala., on March 31, 1955. An Aug. 28, 1958, envelope carries the title "Memo for President of the United States—Considerations in the Present Crisis," and another, dated Dec. 7, 1960, contains a "Message to J. F. Kennedy re Fulbright."

In the 1958 memo urging President Eisenhower to take a stand on the school desegregation issue, Patterson wrote "that an immediate, strong positive endorsement by the President of the desegregation decision as being conistent with American ideals of fair play" would strengthen "the hands of those willing to openly counsel compliance."

In the 1960 night letter to Kennedy, Patterson, along with a number of other community leaders, stated that he viewed "with grave apprehension reports that Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas may be your choice for Secretary of State. Despite his scholarliness, the Senator's public attitude toward black America is clear cut evidence of the kind of bias he would be expected to display toward black Africa and the new nations of the continent."

There is more light to be shed on the careers of these educators, and the Manuscript Division expects additions to both the Moton and Patterson collections.

Dr. Newman Ham, specialist in Afro-American history and culture in the Manuscript Division, is currently working on a guide to black history materials in the division.

'Daniel A. P. Murray: A Collector's Legacy' On Exhibit Through March

In celebration of African-American History Month, the Library opened an exhibit on the many contributions of Daniel A. P. Murray to his race and to African-American culture. The exhibit will be on view in the Madison Building through March.

Daniel A.P. Murray, a prominent African-American bibliographer and highly respected civic leader, was born in Baltimore March 3, 1852, the youngest son of freed slave parents.

(Cont. on p. 50)

Daniel Murray *(Cont. from p. 49)*
He struggled with other black Americans to take advantage of new opportunities and freedom in America after the Civil War, and on Jan. 1, 1871, at the age of 18, he became the second black professional to work at the Library, having joined the 12-member staff as a personal assistant to Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford. He served at the Library for more than 51 years, demonstrating exceptional abilities as a historical researcher.

In 1894 the Washington Board of Trade inducted Murray as its first black member, in recognition of his skillful drafting of a legislative proposal that secured funding for the municipal government of the District of Columbia. Murray also worked with his wife, Anna, to improve educational opportunities for African-Americans. In 1904, responding to the growing social violence against African-Americans, Murray wrote an article for the journal *The Voice of the Negro* advising Southern blacks to "observe a semifast, avoid all labor and pray for ten days following a lynching."

Believing that "the true test of the progress of a people is to be found in their literature," Murray focused most of his efforts on documenting black literary achievement. Inspired by his task to acquire works by black authors for a display at the 1900 Exposition in Paris, Murray "wrote in his own hand" 4,000 letters to educators nationwide in an effort to expand his bibliography.

Among the 42 items in the exhibition are books and pamphlets from the Daniel Murray Collection in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, including the 1912 prospectus for Murray's *Encyclopedia*.

In 1979 the Daniel A. P. Murray Association was formed at the Library to honor Murray for his service as a staff member and African-American.

An illustrated brochure recounting his life is available free to the public at the exhibit. —*John Sullivan*

Lecture Honors Martin Luther King Day
Editor's Comments 'Trouble' Some

African-Americans are a "new cultural phenomenon," Gary Puckrein, historian and editor of *American Visions* magazine, told a Library audience in the Mumford Room Jan. 16 at a luncheon in honor of Martin Luther King Jr.

"What I am about to say will be provocative," Puckrein said in his opening statement. "I used to make these remarks and then duck."

Puckrein's address was the highlight of the Daniel A. P. Murray Association's first luncheon in honor of King and began a month of activities sponsored by the Murray Association.

Puckrein presented his personal interpretation of the history of Africans in America. He said that in the New World, "race became a sociological phenomenon and it came inside the institution of slavery." Puckrein explained. "The economic realities of needing labor in the New World forced Europeans to bring in a foreign group of people and . . . force them into a regularized work system. . . . They formed a new consciousness among them . . . that extended to religion. Slowly they dropped their African sense of religion and adopted Judeo-Christian religions.

"By the 18th century," he said, "they began to speak of themselves collectively as people of color, black, as distinct from the European community . . . and even more important, they began to see Europeans collectively as whites and collectively as people who were responsible for the enslavement."

Puckrein said African-Americans were tied to an antidemocratic tradition "that restricted their rights to the marketplace, that restricted their rights to vote, that essentially left them in a position of servitude."

"African-Americans are a new cultural phenomenon. If any of us went back to Africa right now, we would not socially and culturally fit in. We would no more fit in in Africa than we would fit in in Asia or Europe."
—Historian Gary Puckrein

They emerged as a new social-cultural group that is distinct from Africans, Puckrein said, adding that what he says sometimes makes his audiences unhappy. "But I think it's the reality. . . . African-Americans are not African.

"I am not suggesting here that they do not have African links and roots; surely they do. But African-Americans are a new cultural phenomenon. If any of us went back to Africa right now, we would not socially and culturally fit in. We would no more fit in in Africa than we would fit in in Asia or Europe."

Puckrein warned his listeners that

some get "tremendously troubled" at his next statement: "We also have . . . roots in Europe. We are a Judeo-Christian people who come from Europe. We speak English. It is that part of our heritage that we feel tremendously uncomfortable about. For example, in England, people called me an American. It took me a long time to figure that out."

Someday, Puckrein said, African-Americans are going to have to discuss their European heritage. "It will upset tremendous numbers of people, but we are not going to be healthy until we sit down, lie on the couch, and explore that side of ourselves," he said.

Puckrein said the 19th century was a time of transition. After the Civil War and emancipation, it was difficult for black leaders to begin articulating the next step.

Then, W.E.B. DuBois articulated the 20th-century struggle for the African-American community. "What he argued is that blacks had to agitate for full and equal rights inside society," Puckrein said. His arguments were "the seeds for the NAACP and Urban League. . . . A new agenda was set inside the African-American community."

King was part of the struggle to open up society to African-Americans," Puckrein said. "I think it is wrong to take King and make him more than that. He was a very important piece of the struggle. . . . Perhaps the period would have been longer, perhaps it never would have happened. . . but he was nonetheless a piece."

African-Americans need to begin the 21st century with a period of introspection. "We need to look inward and understand the values that we acquired over the last 350 years," Puckrein said.

Unless African-Americans accept and understand their past, they will not be able to progress sociologically, politically and economically in the 21st century. "By understanding whence we came, . . . we can do what is needed to get ourselves into the 21st century," Puckrein said.

The Murray Association, which sponsored Puckrein's speech, was established in 1979 as a Library of Congress employee organization to promote increased awareness of African-American culture.

Daniel Murray was LC's second black staffer. He began his 52-year career at the Library working as an assistant to Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford, in 1871. He was born in Baltimore in 1852, the youngest son of freed slave parents.

'On Stage at Carnegie Hall' Exhibit Opens at LC Performing Arts Library

From Caruso to Callas, from Toscanini to Horowitz, from Benny Goodman to the Beatles, musical history has been made on stage at Carnegie Hall. For 100 years, great performances have illuminated this landmark building—in classical, jazz, folk and popular music, even in dance and political oratory.

Celebrating Carnegie Hall's centennial in photographs, this exhibition is part of worldwide festivities this year in honor of the renowned auditorium first called the "Music Hall founded by Andrew Carnegie." The 70 black-and-white and color photographs in the exhibit capture this century's musical stars onstage in their most famous performances and offstage in unexpected and revealing moments.

Featured are some of America's most beloved artists, including Leonard Bernstein, Leopold Stokowski, Igor Stravinsky and Arthur Rubinstein; Marian Anderson, Louis Armstrong and Billie Holiday; Isaac Stern, Liza Minnelli and Beverly Sills. Glenn Gould practices alone onstage; Tommy Tune towers over fellow dancers at the 100th birthday gala for Irving Berlin; and Judy Garland greets fans across the footlights at her 1961 Carnegie Hall debut.

The facility has also traditionally served as a lecture hall, responsive to world events. Among the historic images in this exhibition are photographs of Booker T. Washington with Mark Twain onstage and Charlie Chaplin urging support for the war effort in 1942.

Many of the photographers whose work is included are as acclaimed as their subjects: Alfred Eisenstaedt, Lucien Aigner, Ruth Orkin, Eva Rubinstein and Henry Grossman.

"On Stage at Carnegie Hall" opened in September 1990 at the International Center of Photography in New York City. It will be on view at the Library of Congress Performing Arts Library in the Kennedy Center in Washington until March 16.

The Beatles escape by a side door after their New York debut at Carnegie Hall, Feb. 12, 1964. *Photo copyright Carnegie Hall*

Following its Washington venue, the exhibition will travel to museums and arts institutions across the country, including the Cleveland Center for Contemporary Art, the Los Angeles Photography Center and the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery in Lincoln, Neb.

Drawn from the archives of Carnegie Hall and loaned by the artists and photographers, "On Stage at Carnegie Hall" was organized by Anne H. Hoy, curator at the International Center of Photography, with Gino Francesconi, archivist of Carnegie Hall. To accompany the exhibition, New York's Museum of Broadcasting produced a 10-minute videotape featurings clips of some of the most exciting performances televised at Carnegie Hall.

The Performing Arts Library is a joint project of the Library of Congress and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. For more information, call (202) 416-8780.

—Helen Dalrymple

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